

SPHIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE RESULT OF GENERAL GRANT'S INTERMEDDLING WITH NEW YORK POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Sun. The Republican party of this State will fall an easy prey to its opponents at the annual election in November. It is torn by internal feuds, is utterly demoralized in a large number of Congressional districts, and its leading journals and principal candidates give signs of woe that all is lost. And why is this?

In the early summer the prospects of a Republican victory in the State this fall were cheering. The sanguine leaders of that party were confident of a triumph, while the Regency at Albany and the Sachems of Tammany felt at least doubtful of the result. There were solid grounds for the hopes of the Republicans and the fears of the Democrats. The Democratic ascendancy in the State Capitol during the previous winter had exhibited no marked improvement, especially in the matter of venal and corrupt legislation, over that of the Republicans in former years. The Democratic administration in this city had rent the party asunder and the malcontents, under the lead of O'Brien, Ledwith, and their associates, had organized such a powerful opposition against Tammany Hall that the magistrates of the party began to fear that the regular Democratic tickets would fail to receive a majority of the votes in this city in November.

At this critical juncture General Grant got it into his head that the Hon. Horace Greeley doubted the expediency of his renomination to the Presidency, and that Senator Fenton was plotting to become his successor in 1872; and so the President fastened a quarrel upon the wily politician of Chautauque and turned the cold shoulder upon the philosopher of Chappaqua. The President commenced his war against Fenton by appointing the Hon. Thomas Murphy Collector of this port against his strenuous opposition, which Fenton based upon the ground that Murphy had done his best to defeat the Republican State ticket in 1866, when Fenton was the candidate for Governor. Grant followed up this attack at the Saratoga Convention by preventing the election of Fenton to the chair of that body, while at the same time he dealt a foul blow at Greeley by crushing his aspirations for the nomination to the Governorship, a distinction upon which the founder of the party that made Grant President, but to which Grant never belonged, had set his heart.

This quarrel with Fenton and this insult to Greeley have produced their legitimate fruits by carrying discord, acrimony, and discouragement into the Republican ranks in every county of the State. Their influence has been felt in at least a dozen of the strongest Republican Congressional districts, rendering it almost impossible to nominate candidates after hundreds of ballots, and producing irreconcilable splits and the probable loss of Republican Congressmen in two or three districts. Their baleful effects are felt, too, in a score of Assembly districts, and, unless promptly checked, which the factionists seem not to desire, will surely give the Democrats a majority in that body. They have torn the Republican party in this city into shreds, making each wing more eager to beat its rival than to reduce the Democratic majority on Manhattan Island, and thus doubtless convincing General Sharpe, the United States Marshal, that his plans for helping the Republicans at the polls will be of no practical use, and discouraging the Young Democracy in their fight against Tammany, which they gallantly keep up, though badly crippled, their numbers diminished, and their hopes blighted by the treachery of Littlejohn and his Republican associates in the Legislature last winter.

All this is the result of General Grant's unseemly and unskillful interference with the local elections of this State, and his unprovoked quarrel with one of its most ardent politicians, and his ungenerous efforts to crush the aspirations of one of its oldest and most distinguished journalists—and all to secure what he will not obtain, a renomination to the Presidency; for from this hour forward Reuben E. Fenton and Horace Greeley, backed by a majority of the Republicans of New York, will labor to prevent it. And they will succeed!

A FRENCH PHILOSOPHER ON THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whatever may be thought of French strategy or French political skill at the present time, the intellect of "the great nation" shines forth as brightly as in her best days. In reading the recent exposition of the French and German question, made in the Revue des deux Mondes of September 15, by the famous philosopher and historian, M. Renan, one can only say that the race which produces such minds cannot perish under the worst calamities. For a scholar warmly loving his country, working amid the smoke of battle, and with his beloved land trampled by hostile armies, and the star of his nation, so long a guide to modern civilization, setting in gloom and darkness—for such a man to write of the war and its causes, somewhat as if he were gazing from the interplanetary spaces on the sorrows and struggles of earth, with a candor and love for truth which no prejudice could for a moment dim, is surely one of the highest victories of the human intellect. It elevates human reason to think that it is capable of such triumphs.

Practically, the statement of this eminent and candid scholar is of great value, as showing the utmost that can be said on the French side of the great questions at issue. M. Renan starts with the proposition that the prosperity and union of the three great Powers in Europe are indispensable for the highest progress of civilization—for "moulding America and directing Russia"—and those three Powers are France, Germany, and England. They each need the other, and Europe requires them all, undiminished and at peace with each other. Should disaster or misfortune reduce either to a lower position, European progress would be stayed. In reviewing the past, the French critic does not at all share the narrow views of M. Thiers and other conservative statesmen, that German unity has been any threat to French prosperity, or that the support of Italian unity was a mistake, or that France can only thrive on the dissensions of her neighbors. On the contrary, he evidently considers the intervention in Italy the one noble act of the empire, and only regrets the annexation of Nice and Savoy as giving a selfish and ambitious air to this magnificent policy. The unity of Italy, and the unity of Germany, to his mind, are pledges of peace

and prosperity to France, because with unity come liberty and industrial progress, and under these France and Germany would approach each other in friendship. The danger to both is in the deep-seated German suspicion that the empire designed conquest in support of dynastic ambitions. With Germany united, no single dynasty could force the people to a war for its own selfish purposes; and the Germans, he admits, are, in their natural temperament, peaceful, and given to industry rather than war. France, he confesses, through the indiscreet claims of its rulers, justified the constant apprehension of war existing in Germany. So far from Prussia threatening France by leading a confederated Germany, Renan maintains that Prussia will soon be lost in Germany as Piedmont was in Italy. And could the French Government have only quietly permitted the solidification of the States north and south of the Main without arousing the jealousy of the people, the certain and vital dissensions which would soon arise between the Crown and the people, as well as between different interests in the empire, France, would have allowed France, probably, any reasonable "rectifications of the frontier" she desired.

The plunging so recklessly into the war, and the little opposition made to it on the part of the Senate, the people's chambers, or the statement of the country, are observed with the deepest regret, yet, in the first view of this philosopher, were the legitimate results of personal government. M. Renan has no defense to offer for the French declaration of war. He admits, in fact, the whole German position, so far as a question of morals is involved. Even Prussian aggression seems to him the natural effect of the passion of nationality. He can only charge the great Prussian statesman with a want of consideration for French susceptibilities, when, having "called the Emperor into his confidence," he so coolly gave him the cold shoulder on his making the modest request for the possession of Luxembourg. But in this Renan forgets that Von Bismarck, cunning as he is, has been boldy consistent. As long ago as during the days of his ambassadorship at St. Petersburg, when he was known to be very favorable to France, he publicly denied the reports that he favored any concessions of provinces west of the Rhine to the French Emperor, as a compensation for his non-interference in Germany. Then, as ever since, he has taken openly the position that Germany must reach her unity without favor or help of any external power. It is, of course, very probable that he hoodwinked and "played" the French Emperor; but that surely was no ground for war.

To this French philosopher, the future of his country is shrouded in clouds and darkness. The conquest and separation of Alsace and Lorraine he regards as absolute ruin to France—though why the loss of a million and a half of inhabitants and a few fortresses should ruin a great nation, he does not explain. Apart from all the national disaster in which the country is plunged, he sees, no doubt, the impending political anarchy, the rise and fall of different political factions, no one strong enough to hold its position; the sure and fatal succession of democracy, monarchy, and military imperial rule—liberty and morality equally degraded in the end. It is a dark picture, but one thoroughly justified by all present appearances.

THE EUROPEAN WAR—HOPES OF AN ARMISTICE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We printed yesterday one most important item of news. Russia, it is said, tenders her offices of mediation, and Austria and Great Britain are most anxious for peace. In this connection it is to be noted that stocks advanced on Tuesday in London and gold fell in New York. At the same time we learn that the demand for a European Congress is general and somewhat imperious. Russia and Austria seem determined to prevent, if possible, Prussia making too much out of this war.

The spirit of the latest news encourages the belief that among all the powers the feeling prevails that the war has lasted sufficiently long; that France has been sufficiently humiliated, and that Prussia is already become dangerously powerful. The moral sense of mankind is loud against the continuance of the war. It is notorious that all over Great Britain the workmen have begun to believe that the war, in its present shape, is a war against their order. The feeling has become so strong in London that the power of the police and the army alone prevents violent popular demonstrations. We know how it is here.

Not unwilling to see French vanity effectually snubbed, we have no desire to see France reduced to the rank of a second or third-rate power. The German democrats reveal similar feelings; so powerful, in fact, that King William is threatened with an uprising in his rear. This, however, is not all. Austria sees, and sees clearly, that if the war is not soon ended her twenty millions of Germans will kick at Austrian rule and exchange the cession of Brest for the dash and vigor of Bismarck. The Fatherland, an ancient watchword, powerful in the days of Goethe and Schiller, is now powerless in the days of the Teutendund, is now the mightiest name in Europe. The Fatherland, through Prussia, has found its strength, and all Europe feels that a new era, will or nil, has been entered upon. The North, through Prussia mainly, has been cultivated, taught to feel and know its strength; and the German legions, strong in brain, and strong also in limb, are no longer to be held in check by any neighboring power, or by any combination of powers. The German people to-day care little about kings or kaisers, but they care much for Fatherland, and they are resolved that Fatherland shall never again be divided. The Austrian Government feels this and trembles. Russia feels it, and sorely knows what to do. Russia only knows that a united Germany will leave her but few chances in Europe. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and even Sweden, know that they must at no distant day, to save themselves from sorrow, become tributaries to the great German nationality. Great Britain even is convinced that the day is past when she could rule Europe by cunning combinations. Taking into account the peculiarly painful situation of France, and the development of this new and wonderful force in central Europe, we cannot wonder that the desire for peace has become so general and so strong.

It is our belief that an armistice has become almost a necessity. France has no longer a good reason to prolong the contest, and Prussia, or rather Germany, has good reason to wish the campaign ended before the rough winter season fully sets in. On all hands the pressure is in favor of a cessation of hostilities. A cessation of hostilities is desirable for France, desirable for Germany, desirable for Europe, desirable, in fact, for the world; for commerce which lives and thrives by liberty, has grown impatient of what it thinks uncalled-for restraint. In spite of all that we have heard of French

pluck and spirit and perseverance, in spite of Gambetta and Jules Favre and M. Thiers, not one of whom has faith in the others, it has to be admitted that the prolongation of this contest is only the prolongation of misery, of destruction, of the reign of sorrow and death. An armistice, we again say, has become a necessity. History will blame Jules Favre because an armistice was not agreed upon some weeks ago. But better late than never. An armistice, which some weeks ago would have left Prussia to deal with France at her own sweet will, now makes a general European congress indispensable. Where the congress may meet we know not. This, however, we do know—the great powers cannot afford to allow France and Prussia alone to settle this great question of the future peace of the world. Russia demands guarantees as well as Prussia. Austria demands, or desires to demand, guarantees just as much as the one or the other. Italy has something to say, so has Spain, so have the Scandinavian nations. Great Britain has many things to say, and what she has to say must be said. If an armistice can be agreed to a European congress must follow. The congress will have much to do. It will be difficult to reconcile France to a sacrifice of territory. It will be impossible to induce Prussia to make peace unless there be some such sacrifice. That France must give in regard as a foregone conclusion. The question is not whether France will yield, but what the congress will do with the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. It is not our opinion that it will be annexed to Prussia directly. It is not impossible that they will be annexed to Belgium. It is much more probable, however, that Alsace, Lorraine, and Luxembourg will be formed into a new principality, a principality which will be compelled to enter into the new German confederation. The gain in that case will be German, not Prussian. If it is true that Russia is disposed to insist upon compensation for German gains, we have to confess that we do not well see that the congress will do much good. It rather seems as if the congress would open up new questions and lead to new difficulties. Would it be wonderful if an armistice, followed by a congress, would lead to a war which would make an end of all past treaties, unshrink the European equilibrium, and make necessary a general contest destructive beyond all the wars of the first Napoleon, all the seven years' struggle, and all the thirty years' confusion and fighting?

We are not without hopes of peace. But the combustible elements of European society are so numerous that we cannot say that any armistice or any congress will lead to a permanent peace settlement. If this struggle is not ended until the United States of Europe has become a fact, and until the way has been paved for "the parliament of man, the federation of the world," who will be sorry? Our age is peculiar; it is the age of popular power—the age of progress; and progress insists on dash, daring, and success.

POLITICAL MISSIONARIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In all the petitions and speeches made by Mrs. Livermore and her coadjutors in Massachusetts, we were called on to notice in that desperate need the politics and politicians stood of woman's purifying presence. The ladies seem to have shifted their mode of attack: they do not propose, as heretofore, to enter the dirty plane of politics as ground that rightfully belongs to them, but as a missionary field. Formerly they demanded suffrage as their justice; now they offer themselves for the purification of the ballot-box, jury-box, judge's bench, etc., with the devotion of so many Ignipienas or Jephthas' daughters en route to the sacrificial altar. "Corruption and base expediency will cover out of sight in politics before the approaching footsteps of the new Una," says one fair orator. "When woman brings her purity and high sense of honor to bear in the Government, we may hope for its regeneration, but not before," says another. Now, the physician who goes about extolling his own skill, or the priest who vaunts his own holiness, is not the one we are apt to choose to cure either body or soul. We are not likely to accept even lady braggers at their own valuation. Before we have over the reins of government to woman we must have some better testimony than her own boasting that she will introduce into politics stricter principles of honor and decorum, or higher and more liberal views of justice.

It occurs to us that Mrs. Livermore's course in offering to make over the adherence of her followers to whichever party would open its doors to them, utterly regardless of the vital points of difference between Democrats and Republicans, might be objected to by cynical lookers-on, as a stroke of expediency. The woman party was virtually by her advice put up for sale. If, correctly reported, in her impetuous anger she had said, "I am not willing to vote for any measure or doctrine solely for the dear delight of voting. But so long as your leaders are liable to make such mistakes, would it not be safer for women to demand suffrage as a mere act of justice, and let the missionary argument remain for the present quiet in the background?"

SECRETARY SEWARD UNPLEASANTLY CRITICIZED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

In the Galaxy for November ex-Secretary Welles, in narrating the facts in relation to the futile attempt to relieve Fort Sumter in March, 1861, makes some strong charges against his colleague, the Hon. W. H. Seward. The allegations may not be strictly new, but they have never before been so formally and specially set forth. They are in brief as follows:—President Lincoln's plan to act wholly on the defensive, thus throwing upon the secessionists the responsibility of opening war, was seen to be futile on the receipt of news from Major Anderson that Fort Sumter had supplies for only six weeks, and could not resist any attack. General Scott thought it would be impossible to relieve the fort, in consequence of the strong batteries which the Rebels had erected at the opening of the harbor; but several veteran naval officers were of the contrary opinion, and an expedition, carrying relief to the fort, was determined on. The Powhatan and other vessels were set apart for this service, and it was designed, were to reach Charleston about the 11th of April.

The Secretary of State was of course made acquainted with the scheme, but it did not meet his approval. He had been negotiating with the Rebel commissioners. In his anxiety to induce the South to keep the peace he had assured the envoys that Sumter might be evacuated, and that, at all events, no attempt should be made to take troops or provisions thither without notifying the Governor of South Carolina. When he found that it was actually resolved to send an expedition, he induced the President to withhold the plan from the public, and he was bound by allegiance to her to do along, but by no tie to vote of her people did she ever rebel against the Union.

General Lee was under greater obligations to be true to the United States than almost any other officer of our army. His whole life had been spent in its service. He had no personal grievance to complain of, for of the Government he had always received pay and honors equal to or greater than his services merited. Nor had the State on whose behalf he committed perjury and treason suffered any wrong at the hands of the Government. The Rebel revolt never represented the views and feelings of a majority of the people of Virginia, nor perhaps of any other of the States in revolt. It was a revolt, not of the people, but of a class, who by proscription and violence suppressed the real voice and convictions of the majority. General Lee well understood this. His plea was that Virginia had gone out of the Union, and he was bound by allegiance to her to do along, but by no tie to vote of her people did she ever rebel against the Union.

General Lee was a slaveholder, and drew the sword to establish a government which should sustain and perpetuate the vilest system of slavery, the most infamous, deplorable, and cruel code of oppression, that was ever organized or perpetrated on earth. Thus he not only had no grievance to complain of or to redress, but his case had no merit whatever. It was a bad, cruel, and infamous cause. It was a cause not only unchristian, but anti-christian and inhuman. He gained his distinction by fighting to divide the Republic and to establish slavery on its foundations, and for his devotion to this criminal cause alone will he be conspiciously

inclined to be overruled. He presented a number of papers to the President, which the latter signed without reading.

Among these was one placing Captain Barron, soon after an avowed Rebel, at the head of an important naval bureau. Secretary Welles, who had been one of the prime movers of the expedition, was not at all pleased at having a man foisted upon him whose integrity he suspected, and hastened to make his complaints to Mr. Lincoln. The President was as much surprised at the Secretary, and revoked the order at once. He then looked over the other papers, and found one countermanding the assignment of the Powhatan to the Sumter expedition and sending her to the relief of Fort Pickens, for which other arrangements had been made. It was too late, however, to remedy the matter, and the Powhatan sailed off to Pensacola. The rest of the expedition went to Charleston, but as the world now knows, accomplished nothing.

Mr. Welles does not believe that Mr. Seward was in sympathy with the Rebels, but had acted that far on the supposition that he was, like the English Prime Minister, the virtual executive of the country. He had instituted the policy of trying to conciliate the Rebels by magnanimity, and was determined to test his plan to the utmost. Its folly was proved by the attack on Sumter, in which the men who "only wanted to be let alone" assumed the offensive. The snarl in which Mr. Lincoln had involved himself by his careless signing of the papers induced greater caution on his part, and during the remainder of his term of office he was actually as well as nominally President, and each head of a department was warned to attend to his own duties, and not trespass upon the prerogatives of other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Welles claims that Captain, afterward Admiral Porter and General Montgomery Meigs were associated with Mr. Seward in his scheme for restoring peace in his own fashion, and thinks that all of them were cleverly manipulated by the Rebel commissioners with whom they had to deal.

The prominent events of the Rebellion have often been described, but there is much of its inner history that will probably remain unknown until the present generation has passed away. The great struggle is yet too recent for plain speaking on many topics, and posterity will doubtless be better able than men of our own times to award to all their due the credit or discredit which is their due.

HONORS TO TRAITORS.

From the Toledo Blade.

We have reports from the South that Governor Walker, of Virginia, and Collector Robb, of Savannah, Georgia, have taken opposite views of their personal and official duty in regard to paying formal and official honors to the memory of General Lee. The former sent a highly eulogistic message to the Virginia Legislature, such as might appropriately have been written on the occasion of the death of a patriotic chieftain like General George H. Thomas, or Admiral Farragut, and in such terms as only eminent patriots are entitled to call forth. Not the slightest allusion, so far as the telegraph reports Governor Walker's message, made to Lee's treason, nor the slightest implication that he had ever been guilty of the greatest crime a soldier could commit against the Government which he had sworn to support. The message says:—"He died as he lived, a noble example of sublime principles and teachings of the Christian religion." Such language concerning one guilty of drawing the sword on the Government which for thirty years had first educated him, and then honored him with the most exalted trusts, is a bitter libel both on true patriotism and true Christianity. If a perjured traitor such as made himself "a noble example of sublime principles and teachings of the Christian religion," then the heroes, patriots, and Christians who fought in the field and suffered imprisonment, wounds, and death to sustain the Government have suffered and died in vain. If Robert E. Lee be an example of "sublime principle" and Christianity then those who fought for the national cause deserve not such honor. If their constancy and devotion to the old flag be worthy of praise, then General Lee's character and cause deserve execration and reprobation rather than such unqualified and unlimited eulogy.

Private citizens, as such, in the South and elsewhere, should be free to express their views as to the course and character of Gen. Lee and other Rebel leaders, living or dead, in such terms as may best express their individual views and feelings in regard to them. That men who believed as General Lee did, and who acted with and fought under him, should pay him honor, is to be expected. It would not be manly or creditable in them if they did not. Nor would we interfere with their liberty so to do. But we protest against any such formal and official honors and demonstrations being rendered to Rebel chieftains in the name and by the authority of a State acknowledging allegiance to the Federal Government. Governor Walker, as an officer sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, has violated the spirit of his obligation—gone aside of the line of his duty in a most sycophantic and servile manner, to pay deference to the strong, defiant, and still dangerous Rebel sentiment of the State he essays to govern. A more sickening display of servility and sycophancy to the Rebel sentiment of the South has not been made before by any official laying the slightest claim to loyalty to the Union.

General Lee was under greater obligations to be true to the United States than almost any other officer of our army. His whole life had been spent in its service. He had no personal grievance to complain of, for of the Government he had always received pay and honors equal to or greater than his services merited. Nor had the State on whose behalf he committed perjury and treason suffered any wrong at the hands of the Government. The Rebel revolt never represented the views and feelings of a majority of the people of Virginia, nor perhaps of any other of the States in revolt. It was a revolt, not of the people, but of a class, who by proscription and violence suppressed the real voice and convictions of the majority. General Lee well understood this. His plea was that Virginia had gone out of the Union, and he was bound by allegiance to her to do along, but by no tie to vote of her people did she ever rebel against the Union.

General Lee was a slaveholder, and drew the sword to establish a government which should sustain and perpetuate the vilest system of slavery, the most infamous, deplorable, and cruel code of oppression, that was ever organized or perpetrated on earth. Thus he not only had no grievance to complain of or to redress, but his case had no merit whatever. It was a bad, cruel, and infamous cause. It was a cause not only unchristian, but anti-christian and inhuman. He gained his distinction by fighting to divide the Republic and to establish slavery on its foundations, and for his devotion to this criminal cause alone will he be conspiciously

ous in history. And yet this is the man whom Governor Walker would hold up as a model to the young men of the South, and of the whole country! In this Governor Walker has shown himself to be unfit and unsafe to govern a State in the interest of loyalty and freedom.

On the other hand, how outrageous and noble was the conduct of Collector Robb, of Savannah, in countermanding the order of his subordinates which lowered the United States flag in honor of the chief Rebel who made war upon it. We are glad to know that there is one man patriotic and brave enough to redeem the flag from such insult and dishonor. At this moment there is no man in America whom we would so much desire to grasp by the hand, to pay him honor, as Collector Robb, of Savannah, for his praiseworthy obedience to the patriotic instinct in ordering the flag at full mast. Governmental honors should be paid to those who fought for the salvation of that flag, and not for those who did their best to dishonor and destroy it.

We look in vain for honors to brave and patriotic men from the ex-Rebels. We would not ask of them, seeing they could not be sincerely rendered. But a more incongruous exhibition could not well be made than to lower the flag of the nation in honor of unrepentant Rebels. If the Confederate flag were flying anywhere, it would have been appropriate to lower it, or better still, to wrap the defeated and humbled chieftain in it, and have them both buried out of human sight forever in one common sepulchre.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 221 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration the acceptance of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an Act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 23, 1867.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE, Assistant Secretary.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDGEPORT BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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